

## THE PRICE OF ICE IS OUT IN TWO

El Paso's Ice Problem Is Solved by The Herald, This Paper Carrying the Retail Costs for the Benefit of Its Readers.

## SIXTEEN POUNDS FOR 5 CENTS

Herald Coupons Will Be Received at the Wagons, and the Small Purchasers Are Thus Taken Care of.

Sixteen pounds of ice for a nickel! That is what The Herald has succeeded in doing for its thousands of readers in this city.

Others than Herald readers will continue to pay a nickel for eight pounds of ice.

There is 100 percent profit every day in being a member of The Herald family.

This arrangement is made, by co-operation with the three ice companies, for the special benefit, service, and protection of the poorer people, and of workmen engaged temporarily on jobs about the city; also employees in offices and factories where there is no regular ice supply, and housekeepers in general who do not care to pay in advance for more ice than they want immediately, but prefer to pay as they go.

The plan is explained fully below. THE HERALD'S ICE COUPON PLAN.

The plan is, that The Herald will buy ice at wholesale prices, and will print coupons which will not only be good in exchange for ice at any of the wagons, but will actually cut the cost of ice in half, for those who take advantage of The Herald's offer.

The special Herald coupon, printed on this page, will be exchangeable at The Herald office, when accompanied with 5c cash, for two coupons, each entitling for 8 pounds of ice at a wagon, or any of the three retailing companies. Thus, the small consumer will be able to buy twice as much ice with his nickel through using The Herald coupon as he could buy from the companies direct, and this plan involves no advance investment of capital, whereas the companies require an advance payment of \$1 or \$2.

This arrangement, made possible through the co-operation of the ice companies, is undertaken solely for the better service and protection of Herald readers, and is in no sense a profit making venture. The users of Herald coupons will get the benefit of a wholesale rate and the removal of all burdensome restrictions, at the same time that they are relieved of all investment of capital in advance payments. The Herald buys the ice and pays the companies, and Herald readers make money thereby.

The special coupon appears elsewhere on this page; bring it to The Herald office to get your ice coupons good at the wagons.

**FIGHTING REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF CULIACAN.**  
Nogales, Son., June 2.—Railroad passengers arriving from Guaymas report rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Culiacan, a couple of days ago resulting from the refusal of Gov. Diego Redo to surrender office to Manuel Bonilla, the Maderista choice for governor. No details of the reported conflict have reached Guaymas.

**REYES SAILS FOR HOME.**  
Havana, Cuba, June 2.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the former Mexican minister of war, who was recalled from Europe to Mexico to assist in the reestablishment of peace, left here last evening on board the steamer Furst Bismarck bound for Vera Cruz.

**TO SEND REBELS TO QUIET LOWER CALIFORNIA THROUGH THE U. S.**

Gen. B. J. Viljoen said this afternoon that within a few days he expects to start for Lower California with 600 picked men and a battery of field artillery, to put down the Magonsista revolutionists in that section. About 400 other men will make the trip from Sonora to join him.

The men from here will go through the United States he says, president de la Barra, of Mexico, having telegraphed this morning that he had received permission from the United States government to transport the men over the American railroads, the request having been made by him following such a suggestion from Francisco I. Madero. But the men will not start until the Mexican minister of war instructs them so to do, so as Viljoen desires that they have his authority for making the campaign.

The Magonsistas in Lower California are said to number 2000 and have been cutting the irrigation canal that supplies water for the Imperial valley in California among other depredations.

It was on the request of the Southern Pacific company and the Mexico Land and Cattle company that Madero requested de la Barra to secure permission for the transportation of the troops.

**GOV. REDO REPORTED KILLED**  
Nogales, Ariz., June 2.—Passengers arriving here from Guaymas say that telegraphic communication received there before the departure was to the effect that governor Diego Redo, governor of Sonora, was assassinated on May 31.

A telegram which was given credence, said the federalists had surrendered Culiacan to the Maderistas.

## HIGHER STEEL PRICES TO PREVAIL

Gary Says Governmental Control of Trusts Would Be Good Thing.

## DECLARES SHERMAN LAW TO BE ARCHAIC

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Elbert H. Gary, chief executive officer of the United States Steel corporation, resuming his testimony before the house "steel trust" investigating committee today denounced the Sherman anti-trust law as archaic and declared that government control of corporations eventually would come.

**Would Welcome Change.**  
Mr. Gary asserted that the steel corporation would welcome such a change and would be glad if the government would go so far as to dictate the prices of steel products. In explanation of the reported world wide "trust" Mr. Gary said a conference would be held in Brussels, July 6 and 7, next, to organize an international steel institute similar to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The latter, he asserted, was formed to prevent demoralization in trade and to permit an exchange of ideas for the betterment of the steel industry.

In no instance, Mr. Gary said, had there been any attempt at any unlawful combination or an expressed agreement.

**Increased Prices for Steel.**  
Increased prices are to be charged for steel rails in the near future, according to Mr. Gary. Higher cost of labor and raw material, together with a demand for heavier rails, was given as the reason for the proposed advance.

Mr. Gary, asked if the United States Steel corporation was in a position to fix prices, said that cooperative business methods which had succeeded highly competitive methods, had made it possible for big corporations to do so.

**Expensive Foreign Prices.**  
"We cannot dominate them," he said. "It is not the big corporation that changes prices so much as the small corporations that cut prices and force the big ones to come down."

Mr. Gary undertook an explanation of why steel rails could be sold abroad cheaper than at home. He said, like the merchant who clears his shelves once a year by selling his goods at cost, so the steel manufacturer could sell his surplus abroad at 25c or at cost.

The result was the mills were kept running, reducing the cost of production, keeping together a complete organization and bringing to this country large sums of money. The ultimate effect, he added, was to reduce the price to the domestic consumer.

**Wool Bill Introduced.**  
The bill to revise the wool schedule as reported to and approved by the Democratic caucus was introduced in the house today by Mr. Underwood and referred to the ways and means committee. It is to be reported when the house meets next Tuesday with the favorable recommendation of the committee.

**The Lormer Inquiry.**  
The senate committee on privileges and elections will meet tomorrow and will choose a subcommittee of eight members to conduct the Lormer inquiry. It is believed there will be further debate, as all concerned appear to be anxious that the inquiry shall be undertaken as speedily as possible.

**Changes in Wool Tariff.**  
The new duties on wool, compared with present duties on an ad valorem basis, include: raw wool proposed 20 percent, present duty 44.31 percent; yarns, proposed 10 percent, present duty 23.23 percent; cloths and all manufactures of wool, proposed 40 percent, present duty 37.11 percent; women's and children's dress goods and similar goods, proposed 45 percent, present duty 19.35 percent; ready-made clothing and articles of wearing apparel, proposed 45 percent, present duty 31.31 percent. The proposed wool tariff represents a reduction of only \$1,350,000 in revenue to the government, according to a statement by chairman Underwood.

The general average of ad valorem duty on manufactured wool in the proposed law is estimated at 42.55 percent; under the existing law it is figured at 30.19 percent.

**Gaubert Injured.**  
Versailles, France, June 2.—M. Gaubert, French aviator, while making a trial flight with a new aeroplane today, fell and fractured his hip.

**NO RELIEF FROM HEAT WAVE TODAY**

Southwest Must Continue to Swelter Says Weather Man.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—Indications this morning pointed to another record breaking hot day throughout the southwest, according to the report of the local weather bureau.

At 7 o'clock the thermometer at Kansas City registered 74 degrees, at Oklahoma City 73 degrees and at Fort Worth, Tex., 75 degrees.

The local forecast predicted that the temperature at southwestern points would reach or pass that of yesterday, when the maximum was 102 degrees at Fort Worth, and 101 at Enid, Okla.

**BITTER TASTE OF MILK SAVES WOMAN**  
Los Angeles, Cal., June 2.—The bitter taste of 60 grains of strychnine in less than a pint of milk saved Mrs. Ralph Rafael, a young mother of a six months old baby, from death by poison last night. Her husband has been arrested. The arrest followed the statement by Mrs. Rafael, who said her husband about a month ago urged her to get a divorce, saying she had tuberculosis. Rafael denied the attempt to poison, but later told the police where the bottle with the rest of the poison could be found.

## OLD M'GINTY HAS AXLE BROKEN

Proves of Little Value in Santa Rosalia; Two of Crew Killed.

## TOWN OF CAMARGO IN REBEL HANDS

The town of Camargo, Santa Rosalia, was attacked by 250 insurgents under C. Villareal on May 14, and the town, after a few hours of fighting, was surrendered by the federalists to the insurgents, according to William Fuentes, one of the three Fuentes boys who had been attending the agricultural college and joined the insurgents in this city last February. Fuentes was in the battle and has just arrived in Juarez with Col. Villareal.

The town was defended by 85 soldiers of the Third Mexican cavalry under Capt. Ormachea and 75 volunteers. All of these were made prisoners when the town was surrendered. The attack only lasted a few hours before the federalists raised the white flag.

The old McGinty gun was in the fight, but was only fired a couple of times before its axle broke and it was put out of commission.

An American, who was in Villareal's command with the cannon, was shot through the head and killed instantly. Capt. Bulger, commander of the artillery, was shot in the left thigh, and Al Phillips, of Los Angeles, Cal., was shot in the shoulder. The insurgents lost five killed, four of whom were Mexicans. Six Mexicans were wounded. The federalists, as near as could be estimated, had 16 killed.

## MAY TRY TO OUST PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Kansas City Exchange May Soon Face Trust Charges.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—A temporary restraining order, seeking tooust the Kansas City Fruit and Produce exchange and dissolve it as an alleged food trust, was granted by Judge Evans, special commissioner, who is taking testimony, according to the announcement today of assistant prosecuting attorney Jost. The declaration was the result of the testimony of S. J. Hurst, a member of the exchange, who admitted on the stand that eggs were stored to keep up prices. "How about the consumer who has to pay the bill?" he was asked.

"We are not in business for our health," Mr. Hurst frankly admitted. "We try to sell our products for just as much as we can get for them."

**ROBBERS TACKLE ENGLISH CHAMPION**

Mat Wells and His Trainer Have Encounter With Highwaymen.

Chester, Penn., June 2.—Matt Wells, English lightweight champion, who came to this country a few days ago, and Dan Hollings, his trainer, had a one round go last night, that had not been advertised, and for which there were no gate receipts. They were held up on road near Lehighville, where Wells is training, by two masked men who, with revolvers in hand, demanded their money. Wells responded with a swing to the jaw of one of the robbers, rolling him down the embankment.

His companion shot twice, slightly wounding Hollings in the head. Then Wells dashed for the footpath, who took to his heels down the pike and escaped.

**GEN. BRUSH TO BE SENT TO CALIFORNIA**

Denver, Colo., June 2.—A private dispatch from Washington today states that Gen. Daniel H. Brush, commanding the department of Colorado, has been transferred to San Francisco, to take command of the department of California. The change becomes effective July 1, and follows the abolishment of the department of Colorado.

**UNIVERSITY CASHIER**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 2.—Joseph D. Bren, cashier and accountant of the state university, was held up by three highway men on the banks of the Mississippi river near the university this morning and robbed of \$13,825 which he was carrying in a satchel. He also lost his watch and his month's salary of \$165.

**ATTEL CANCELS HIS FIGHT WITH BROWN**

New York, N. Y., June 2.—Abe Attel has canceled his arrangements for a bout with Knockout Brown before the National Sporting club here on June 8. Attel's lame hand, injured while boxing with Danny Goodman, is improving slowly and the champion does not feel that he can himself justice for some time to come.

**REBEL LEADER GIVES GRANDFAREVELL BALL**

Mr. and Mrs. Francisco I. Madero, Jr., entertained. And society of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso, visiting insurgents officers and celebrities from everywhere, danced last night at the ball in the patio of the customs house (the late insurgents capital) in Juarez. It truly was the most elaborate affair ever held in the Mexican town (the Taft-Diaz banquet excepted) and probably unequalled in any ways by anything ever seen in El Paso.

The ball, given by the revolutionary leader and his "senora," was in the nature of a farewell event before Madero's departure for Mexico City, and the breaking up of the capital agitation of the provisional government. Drawn by more than 400 family invitations, quite as many persons were there during the evening and early morning. But so large was the dancing space, every inch of which was utilized that at no time was the floor overcrowded, while the Taft-Diaz parlor, utilized as a supper room, and a large office room converted into a dining salon, were scenes of a continual feast. A buffet supper, ices and champagne were served.

**Where Presidents Met.**  
The high domed and plated hall, two years ago the meeting place of two presidents, appeared at its best in honor of the man who made the Mexican revolution. No picture of Diaz appeared on the walls. The Mexican large statue of Hidalgo, the Mexican George Washington, formed the center of the decorative scheme, set in the alcove at the rear of the hall. Back of the Hidalgo picture was a mass of red, white and green material done into a flag, and creating the picture was a huge Liberty cap. The green garlands wound about the white pillars and over the figured ceiling were hung with the same general effect as on previous occasions. Small American flags stood out about the side walls, with no Mexican banners in great evidence, typifying Madero's fondness for those of the north. There were quite as many American guests—clubmen and society women of El Paso—as Mexicans. The affair was truly international.

## MADERO EMBRACES IN VARIOUS AS HE PASSES FAREWELL

UNKNOWN MAN ENDS  
OWN LIFE WITH GUN

## ATTEMPT ON RED LOPEZ IS LIFE OF

An unidentified Corsican laborer about 50 years of age blew out his brains on the sidewalk at the corner of Second and El Paso streets at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. The man believed to have been demented. The body was immediately removed to the police station where he lived for some time.

The bullet entered just above his right ear and made its exit over the left eye. It was made with a 32 caliber revolver.

There was no mark on the man's clothing by which he could be identified. He came to El Paso this morning from California and went to the grocery store of C. Triolo, an Italian, near the corner of Second street on the west side of El Paso street.

He told him that he had a wife and seven children in Corsica. He acted in a rather peculiar manner, said that persons had tried to kill him in Los Angeles, and that in Yuma, Ariz., they wanted to hang him, but the judge's mother saved him.

He also said that the conductor on the train had taken his ticket from Los Angeles to New Orleans and had torn it up just before they reached El Paso. He wanted Triolo to take his money, as he said that he was afraid someone was going to kill him and steal it. Triolo refused to take the money.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Triolo took the man to a restaurant on the east side of El Paso street for lunch. The Corsican asked several men who were present at the place to have a drink, following which he walked to the other side of the street, pulled the revolver out of his hip pocket, placed the muzzle against his head and pulled the trigger.

His death was a pocketbook containing \$14. Nothing else was found on his person.

**Francisco I. Madero, Jr., his staff officers and high officials of the provisional government, departed for Mexico City on this morning's 10:30 train. Ciudad Juarez and El Paso are bereft of their war heroes, diplomats and what not. Now only civil and state officers of Madero's defunct government remain in Ciudad Juarez, and this neighborhood no longer is the center for an infant government, the core of a revolution.**

As he leaned from the step of his private car, which is to bear him as far as C. E. Diaz, where a special train will convey the party to the national capital, Madero whispered in the ear of a Herald reporter: "Tell them that I always will have a good feeling for El Paso, and everybody in it." And Madero said it as if he meant every word of it.

**Madero Pleased.**  
"It is, of course, the climax of the revolution," he said. "No one six months ago, would have believed that so great a change could come to a country. Then the country was divided between bitter enemies. No, I trust, all the hatred will be forgotten, for, after all, it was a hatred merely for a social condition. As Mexicans, we are all brothers. I trust tranquility will spread throughout the land."

**Navarro Rides Farewell.**  
The farewell at the union station was hearty. Come to bid farewell to the little man of destinies was Gen. Juan N. Navarro, former federal commander at Ciudad Juarez, conquered by Madero's army. Navarro beamed as he hugged Madero, and all emotions between federal and insurgent were forgotten. Madero is credited with saving Navarro's life.

Mayor Kelly of El Paso was present to bid goodbye to the distinguished guest, and insurgent officials and officers who did not go on the trip, and many newspaper men thronged about the step of the private car. Madero posed cheerfully for many photographs, and he smiled at everybody. Mrs. Madero smiled from the window of the car. Everybody smiled. It was the beginning of a triumphal entry into the city.

**HONDURAN OUTBREAK REPORT DISCREDITED**  
Colima, Honduras, June 2.—(By Wire) News from Honduras.—No evidence is given here to the rumors of another revolutionary outbreak in Honduras.

The report that martial law was declared last week because of a threatened attack along the Salvadoran border is erroneous. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the republic on March 20, following the termination of the rebellion led by Gen. Manuel Bonerille. That order, which was issued by the president, was the establishment of peace, has not been rescinded. No rumors of an uprising in any part of the republic have reached Colima.

**DECLARATION OF LONDON APPROVED**  
Provides Rules for Prizes in Naval Warfare for Nations.

London, England, June 2.—The Imperial conference, which is holding its sessions at the British foreign office, today approved the declaration of London and passed a resolution favoring its ratification.

The declaration of London was adopted at a conference of the chief naval powers held in London from December, 1908 to February, 1909, on the rules of prizes in naval warfare.

The object was to draw up a definite code, following the precedent of the declaration of Paris of 1856, for the purpose of the international prize court to be established in accordance with one of the conventions of the second Hague conference in 1907.

The result was the present declaration of London, signed by the representatives of Great Britain, as well as those of the other powers, now awaiting formal ratification by parliament.

**REBEL LEADER GIVES GRANDFAREWELL BALL**

Those scarlet velvet portiers, reserved for the occasion, were alternated with cheval glasses set between each of the many portals. In this manner those dancing often could see themselves, and he smiled at everybody. Mrs. Madero smiled from the window of the car. Everybody smiled. It was the beginning of a triumphal entry into the city.

About 8 o'clock, after the first relay of guests had arrived, Mr. and Mrs. Madero entered and were applauded as they walked to a corner of the room. A receiving line was formed. The ex-provisional president, smiling a continual smile with his eyes, as he always smiles, and Mrs. Madero, the senora, gowned in black, acted the gracious hostess. Since so many Americans were invited, the contrasting customs of the two countries was evident. Although the invitations read for 8:30, there were few Mexicans in the hall until long after the dance had begun. They arrived, the balls of Ciudad Juarez, who on the last occasion of an "aduna baile" danced in honor of governor Sanchez, with federal army officers instead of insurgent chiefs. The insurgents officers wore their khaki broen uniforms up not disagreeably with the black and white of the civilian guests.

After the reception for host and hostess, two orchestras, one in the alcove and the other across the hall, in a corner, burst forth with the Mexican National hymn. During the evening, the two orchestras alternated with the dances, with brief intermissions.

The Madero ball, which did not end until shortly before the "little morning" was a success. Even those who did not dance remained long into the next day. Champagne popped a continual rattle as if of miniature machine guns, and milder wines and ices had no end in their supply. In the supper hall, the oil painting of president Taft stood out with American flags as a setting. A cork from a high wine bottle struck president Taft on the tip of the nose, but that was the only mishap of the affair.